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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1861, and is the oldest newspaper in the city. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is a large paper, containing four columns of text, and is well illustrated. It is a valuable source of information to the community, and is read by all classes of people.

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Many Salary Changes.

An added interest has been provided for the meeting of the representative council on Monday next by the action of the special committee on salaries which met on Monday evening and adopted recommendations to be submitted to the council. This committee has adopted a scheme for radical reductions of many of the salaries paid by the city, and has cut off some altogether. Also many of the clerks in the various offices are eliminated. This is the recommendation of the committee, but it remains to be seen whether or not the council will adopt the recommendation. One thing seems assured—that there will be a lively and interesting session. The action of the committee being known in advance has given opportunity for present city officers to move among their friends and see what can be done toward preserving their salaries on the present basis or as near it as possible.

The committee met on Monday evening and discussed the matter of salaries very thoroughly. Among the best-remembered to this committee was the question of equalizing the office of clerk of the board of assessors at a salary of \$1,200. This ordinance had been presented to the council and had been passed while awaiting a report from the committee on salaries. The committee now recommends that instead of creating a new office the tax collector be required to have daily office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. and in addition to his duties as collector of taxes to perform all the duties prescribed for the clerk of the board of assessors.

Another new matter was the fixing of the salaries for the board of license commissioners who are to perform a part of the duties heretofore devolving upon the police commissioners who were legislated out of office on the first of January. The committee recommends that the salary shall be \$200 each, and that the member acting as clerk of the board shall receive \$50 in addition thereto.

As far as existing salaries are concerned the committee makes some drastic recommendations. The salary of the city clerk is fixed at \$1,500 instead of \$2,500 per year; assistant city clerk, \$1,200, instead of \$1,400; one assistant in city clerk's office, \$12.50 a week, instead of one at \$12.50 and one at \$10 a week; city engineer, former salary \$1,000, to be abolished and work paid for as required; harbor master and health officer, \$500 for the two, to be paid to one man, instead of \$600 to the harbor master and \$200 to the health officer; inspector of nuisances and inspector of milk, \$900 for the two offices, instead of \$900 for the former and \$200 for the latter; inspector of plumbing, no salary, in place of \$1,200 a year; inspector of revenue, to be paid in fees instead of a salary of \$375; bell ringers, no salary, with recommendation that the office be abolished, the present salary being \$150 each for four ringers; keeper of city clocks, no salary, instead of \$50 a year, with the recommendation that the janitors of public buildings attend to the winding of the clocks; for turning out the street lights on Harrison avenue, Ocean avenue and Lodge road, \$1.50 a day, instead of \$1 a day; inspector of buildings, no salary, instead of \$150; superintendent of locks, no salary, instead of \$100 a year, the office having already been abolished; messenger of representative council, \$25, instead of \$50, a year; no provision made for an assistant in the office of the probate court, the present allowance for assistance being \$30 a month; chief of police, \$1,500 instead of \$1,700; captain of police, abolished, present salary \$3.50 a day; office of inspector abolished, present salary \$3.25 a day; in place of an inspector and three sergeants, there shall be four sergeants, each to be paid \$3 a day; assistant to the clerk of the highway department, abolished, present salary 75 cents a day; one machanic in street department, at \$1 a day, abolished.

The committee recommends that the salaries of the other officers be kept at the present figures, as follows: City solicitor, \$1,500; city physician, \$1,200; city engineer, \$400; city messenger, \$60; keeper of the City Asylum, \$800; engineer of the City Hall, \$75 a month; janitors of the City Hall, \$50 a month; gate keepers at Park and Edgar streets, \$600 each; keeper of city piers and Fort Greene bath house, \$20 a month for six months; clerk to overseer of the poor, \$25 a month; clerk to Admiration board, \$100; clerk to Park Commission, \$100; keeper of City Cemetery, \$50 a month; judge of probate, \$1,000; clerk of probate court, \$1,200; city treasurer, \$2,000, with an allowance of \$200 for his assistant; assessors of taxes, \$150 each; collector of taxes, \$1,500; executive officer of the Board of Health, \$800; clerk of the Board of Health, \$500; bacteriologist and medical representative to the board and medical examiner of schools, \$1,200; three medical inspectors of schools, each per school day, sergeants

of police, \$3 a day; patrolmen, after five years' service, \$2.75 per day; patrolmen, less than five years' service, \$2.50 a day; junior of police station, \$13.46 per week; driver of police patrol, \$13.46 per week; police matron, \$25 a month; chief engineer of the fire department and as superintendent of fires and poles, and as superintendent of the alarm, \$1,500 a year; four assistant engineers, \$125 each; secretary of fire board, \$125; 20 men of permanent force, each \$3 a day; call force, nine employees, each \$100 a year, nine assistants, each \$90 a year; 80 hose and ladder men, each \$75 a year; five engineers for steamers each \$275 a year; five firemen, each \$200 a year; street commissioner, \$1,500; clerk, \$33.33 1-3 per month.

Notwithstanding the drastic cuts in many of the salaries the number of candidates for the various offices has not been perceptibly reduced. Every day new names are appearing in the contests for the positions and it seems certain that nearly every office will be sharply fought for. There are nineteen men after the three positions on the board of license commissioners than for any other place, and it would be a very difficult matter at this time to guess at the make-up of the board for the coming year.

It does not seem possible that all the business to come before the meeting can be transacted in one evening with the careful and deliberate consideration that it deserves. The suggestion has been made that one evening be devoted to the transaction of regular business, fixing of salaries, etc., and that the council then take a recess to the following evening for the election of officers. Such a proceeding would undoubtedly lead to a more intelligent transaction of the business to be presented.

There will undoubtedly be a large gathering of interested spectators at the first meeting of the council on Monday next.

The Belmont Roads.

The action taken by the board of aldermen last week in regard to the petition of O. H. Perkins for the closing of certain roads near his residence has been profitable of much business for the legal fraternity. As soon as announcement was made that the board had decided to grant the petition in part, certain of the remonstrants took prompt measures to prevent the carrying out of the plan. On Friday of last week counsel for Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt and Mrs. Lucie E. Post made application before Presiding Justice Sweetland in Providence for a preliminary injunction restraining the Belmonts from beginning work on the roads in accordance with the permission granted. A temporary injunction was granted against Alva E. Belmont, restraining her or her agents from encumbering or interfering with the full and free use of Lodge road, Lakeview avenue and Coggeshall avenue, pending the determination of the case in equity, and a further hearing of the case was set for Wednesday, January 8. The attaches of the sheriff's office immediately got busy in serving the notices of the injunction, and the matter was given prompt and thorough attention.

Wedding Balls.

Perkins-Kavanaugh.

Miss Helen Margaret Kavanaugh, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Kavanaugh, and Dr. Alton Flagg Perkins, were married at St. Joseph's rectory, Monday morning, Rev. W. A. Doran officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Agnes C. Kavanaugh, and Mr. J. Edward Kavanaugh, a brother, acted as best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother on Farewell street, where congratulations were extended to the newly wedded couple. The bride received many pretty gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins left at noon for their future home in St. John's, Newfoundland, where Dr. Perkins has a large dental practice.

Funeral services for the late George S. Slocum were held at the Channing Memorial Church on Sunday last, Rev. William Sanford Jones officiating. There was a large attendance. Wee-nat Shastri Tribe of Red Men attending in a body and conducting the ritual of the order at the grave. The bearers were from the Red Men and the Newport Yacht Club.

Two cases of spotted fever developed at the Naval Training Station here during the month of November, but no epidemic of the disease is feared. The patients were at once isolated, and it is expected that the disease will be kept under control.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter will return from the South the last of the month.

John Hare Powel.

Colonel John Hare Powel, one of the most deeply beloved citizens of Newport, died at his home on Bowery street on Thursday after a short illness. Although he had been for some months in rather feeble health and had seldom gone about the city alone, his death was not looked for and came as a great blow to his many friends. He suffered an attack of pneumonia a few days before his death and the malignancy of the disease increased steadily until the end came.

Colonel Powel was in his seventy-first year, having been born in Paris on July 3, 1837. In the boy was united some of the best blood of three great nations of the early days of the colonies, English, French and Dutch. His father, Colonel John Hare Powel, was a resident of Philadelphia, and such of the boyhood of the young man as was not spent in travel was passed on his father's estate. He was educated by a private tutor and later studied law in Philadelphia. Colonel Powel, Sr., purchased an estate in Newport and passed his summers here, and after his death the property passed to the younger John Hare Powel and his brother, the late Samuel Powel. Since 1880 Colonel Powel has made his permanent home in Newport.

Colonel Powel did yeoman service during the Civil War. He went to the front in 1862 as a captain in the Ninth Rhode Island Volunteers and was quickly promoted to major. Later he was transferred to the Fifth Rhode Island with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and might have attained higher command had he been willing to accept it.

He joined the Newport Artillery Company in February, 1893, and was chosen colonel of that organization in December, 1894, retaining command of the company until he resigned in 1897. His interest in the company resulted in marked improvement in efficiency and under his command the organization reached its greatest prosperity.

Colonel Powel was a member of the Ninth Rhode Island Veteran Association and was for several years its president. He was a charter member of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., and was one of its trustees throughout the existence of the post, besides holding other offices in the organization. He was an active worker and a generous contributor to the Grand Army.

Colonel Powel had held many political offices of trust and honor and might have been elected to others had he been willing to allow the use of his name. In 1888 he was first elected Mayor of the city of Newport and served for three terms. He had also been a member of the board of health and of the park commission. In 1893-4 he represented the city of Newport in the State Senate. He was a member of many clubs and other organizations, including the Newport Reading Room, Mintonville Club, Redwood Library, Natural History Society, Sanitary Protection Association, and others. He was formerly president and a trustee of the Newport Hospital.

Colonel Powel held a warm place in the affection of the people of Newport. He was a man of the strictest integrity and unswerving loyalty to the interests of his adopted city. He was of a very charitable disposition and was lavish in his benefactions to the poor and needy. His name became a household word in many a family where he had driven the wolf from the door, his aid always coming at an opportune time. He was a man of polished address, of erect and dignified carriage, and an interesting conversationalist. Possessed of a most lovable nature he had probably more warm disinterested admirers than any other man in Newport, and his death is regarded as a personal bereavement by the community.

Colonel Powel is survived by one son, Pemberton Hare Powel. His wife, who was Miss Annie Eulen Hutchinson, of a prominent Philadelphia family, died in 1872, soon after the death of her son, John Hare Powel, Jr.

George H. Lovejoy.

Mr. George H. Lovejoy died at his home on Poplar street on Thursday after an illness of less than a week, his death coming as a great shock to his many friends, some of whom did not even know that he was ill. He was in his seventy-fourth year and his advanced age made it difficult to throw off the attack and he succumbed quickly.

Mr. Lovejoy was a native of Nantucket but came to Newport with his father, Rev. John Lovejoy, who occupied the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He retained his residence here and worked at his trade as a painter, afterward entering the employ of Hazard & Horton where he remained until his death. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S. He was the

tyler of both these organizations. He was highly regarded by all the members of the Masonic fraternity, and all who knew him held him in the highest esteem.

Mrs. James D. Weaver.

Mrs. Joanna C. Weaver, widow of Mr. James D. Weaver, died at her home on Second street on Tuesday, in the eighty-second year of her age after a long illness. She was one of the best known women in Newport, having a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. She had been closely associated with the First Methodist Episcopal Church since childhood and was a regular attendant as long as her health permitted. Mr. Weaver died some years ago, but previous to his death they had celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Five children survive her: Mrs. William H. Tibbitts and Messrs. James E., John C., William B. and Allan D. Weaver.

Mrs. William H. Westcott.

Mrs. William H. Westcott died at her residence on Central street on Monday after a long and painful illness. For more than two years she had been confined to her home, practically bed-ridden, but during all that time she had been a most patient and uncomplaining sufferer. The immediate cause of her death was an attack of the grip.

Besides her husband, City Sergeant Westcott, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. J. K. Carr; a brother, Nathan L. Murphy of Bridgeport, Conn., and a niece, Miss Elizabeth H. Murphy.

An Old Shop.

Newport's oldest business establishment closed its doors for the last time on the final day of the old year. On that date Mr. Ara Hildreth locked up his little shop on Bowen's wharf and surrendered the key to the owners of the property.

The history of this little establishment is in one sense the history of Newport, and perhaps the history of the world. On October 1, 1810, Ara Hildreth, then a young man of twenty years, came from his home in New Hampshire to the busy seaport at the entrance to Narragansett Bay. At certain seasons of the year the harbor was alive with shipping—whalers flitting out for a long cruise in pursuit of the mightiest monsters of the deep, West India merchantmen loading with the manufactured products of the North to be exchanged for the raw materials of the South, coasters plying up and down our shores and looking into every port. Many of these vessels outfitted here and business among the ship chandlers was very brisk.

Being of a mechanical turn, Mr. Hildreth decided to learn the trade of a block and pump maker, and associated himself with the late James M. Tuell, who at that time conducted a flourishing shop on Bowen's wharf. Seven years later the owner died and in 1818 Mr. Hildreth took over the business under his own name. He had to work hard to keep up with the demand for his goods and several apprentices were taken in to help. His goods were honest goods and could be depended upon in the stress of a West India hurricane—Ara Hildreth never caused any vessel to be lost through faulty workmanship on his part.

But, later on, Newport's shipping interests began to decline. The whalers no longer sailed from this port, and the West India sailing vessels gave place to great steamers starting from the more important ports of New York and Boston. As the shipping declined the summer visitors increased, but they didn't use many hand-made blocks or pumps. For their yachts machine-made goods with lots of varnish to cover the defects were better suited than the made-on-Indian goods of Mr. Hildreth. So the business fell away and Mr. Hildreth's years increased. There wasn't much to do in the little shop at last, but the owner liked to go down the wharf and open the shop and do his waiting there. His waiting was not without an object, for he is the secretary of many of the Masonic bodies, and his duties are by no means light.

But with the end of the year Mr. Hildreth decided that his shop had better end also, and on December 31 he surrendered the key of the little establishment wherein had been passed the active days of a long and busy life.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her guests, Mrs. North and Miss French, went to New York on Friday for an indefinite stay.

Miss Margaret Renshaw of the Mercury has been confined to her home the past week by an attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chase have returned from Washington, where they spent the holidays.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening when there was further talk about the Belmont roads, and the business incident to the closing of the municipal year was considered. After some talk resolutions were passed declaring private ways those roads recently ordered closed at the request of Mrs. Belmont. Deeds, agreements, etc., from the Belmonts regarding the closing of the roads were received by the board.

Aldermen Kingman and Shepley were appointed a committee to investigate an encroachment of the highway on the Smith Basworth property on West Broadway. The pay rolls of the departments were approved. Reports and estimates from various departments were received. A number of bills received at the last moment were ordered paid. Several petitions for new work were received.

Mayor Clarke was directed to arrange for the inauguration of the new city government on Monday next.

Suicide by Shooting.

Rudolf Werler, a well known member of the Helweg residents of Newport, committed suicide by shooting at his home on the corner of Spring and Tenth streets about noon on Thursday. No one heard the shot and the body was found by his wife upon her return to the house after she had been out for a couple of hours. Word was immediately sent to the police station and Medical Examiner Eason was notified. He said that the man had been dead for some time.

Mr. Weyler formerly kept the little restaurant in the Langley property on Mary street, but sold out some months ago. He was secretary of the Congregational Church and was an active worker. He was a man of education and intelligence. No reason is known for his act.

Besides his widow he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Jacob Anson of this city and Mrs. Colton of Providence.

Middletown.

Christmas tree exercises were held on Friday afternoon at last week at St. Mary's church for the combined Sunday Schools of Holy Cross Chapel and St. Mary's, and were conducted by the new rector, the Rev. Frederick W. Goodman. The large, shapely tree occupied a conspicuous position just in front of the church where many lighted candles, and profuse ornaments and gifts, it formed an attractive part of the church decorations. The short service included Christmas hymns, prayers, and an address of welcome by the Rev. Mr. Goodman, following which he distributed the presents assisted by Mr. Henry I. Chase, Mr. John L. Simmons and Mr. Herbert Chase. Each child also received a Christmas "favor," the gift of Mrs. Alfred Vandebilt, who had expected to be present but was unable to do so. The church greens were somewhat out of the ordinary this year and were very effective. They consisted of wild smilax, which was secured by the Rev. Mr. Goodman from Alabama, in connection with large red wreaths and crosses of immortelles. A notice effect had been arranged at the entrance to the church which was very graceful and artistic.

Quite a large gathering was present at the tree exercises, over a hundred being present. Mrs. Belle Tallman presided at the organ.

The schools of the town re-opened on Monday after a week's vacation, but were closed on New Year's day.

The Paradise Reading club was postponed from Wednesday to Thursday on account of New Year's and was entertained by Mrs. Arthur L. Peckham at her home on Paradise Avenue. The program included current events in charge of Mrs. William E. Peckham of Newport, and "Greetings of the New Year" conducted by Mrs. William D. Sayer and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held its first meeting in two months on Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Lydia E. Chase on Turner's Road. Its president, Mrs. R. Jason Grinnell, having been spending the past eight weeks at Narragansett Pier with her son, Mr. J. Percival Grinnell, no meetings were held.

More seaweed has come in on the beaches this winter than has ever been known here for any one previous season and many of the farmers are covering their lands. The milder weather has made it much easier for both horses and men to work in securing the seaweed from the water.

The Young People's Forward Movement class for the study of China, which was suspended through the holidays, resumed its regular weekly meetings on Thursday evening at the Methodist Parsonage under the direction of Mrs. L. H. Critchlow.

Miss Emily Duman spent the Christmas holidays at Providence as guest of her sister, Miss Louise Duman.

St. George's School resumed on Thursday after a two weeks' vacation. The Rev. John B. Duman, who is fully restored to health, has resumed charge. The new dormitories and new dining hall, just completed, were used on Thursday for the first time.

Messrs. Stephen and Frank Barker, of Newport, are erecting two new cottage houses near Mintonville Hill.

Local Matters.

Young Men's Republican Club.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club was held in republican headquarters on Thursday evening, with a good attendance of members. Much interest was manifested in the organization and a number of suggestions were made for its further development. An amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that the tenure of office of any president of the club shall not exceed two years.

Mr. Robert S. Burlingame who has been president of the club since its organization, declined a re-election to the office and a vote of thanks for his long service was extended to him. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Alvah H. Saxton, Vice President—William R. Harvey, Secretary—Edward A. Sherman, Treasurer—Willard L. Pike. Executive Committee: The officers, ex-officio: Ward, 1, Louis H. Scott; Ward 2, Augustus S. Benson; Ward 3, George H. Draper; Ward 4, Charles H. Blumharg, Jr.; Ward 5, John Mahan.

Ward committees consisting of three members from each ward were appointed by the chair.

Among the many pleasant New Year gatherings was one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Mollen, on Third Beach Road, in Middletown, when they entertained a number of their friends at a turkey dinner at 6 o'clock in the evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mollen, Mr. and Mrs. John Mollen, Miss Minnie Tenze and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chambers, all of Middletown, and Mr. Norman Spomer of Newport. After the supper was over, the remainder of the evening was spent in a social way and it was at late hour when the guests departed, not in their haste for the hospitable manner in which they had been entertained by the host and hostess.

The recently elected officers of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., were installed by Post Commander William S. Bailey on Wednesday evening. The combined post voted to adopt Lawton Post hall as their headquarters.

The roller skating club made up from members of the "hill colony," which has occupied Masonic Hall for several weeks, has been obliged to cancel its use of the hall on account of the injury to the floor.

IN THE FOG

BY
Richard Harding Davis.

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CHAPTER I—CONTINUED

"I guessed that it was my tone which frightened him, so I took my hand off his wrist and spoke less eagerly.

"How long have they been here?" I asked, "and when did they go?"

"He pointed behind him toward the drawing-room.

"One sat there with the Princess," he said; "the other came after I had placed the coffee in the drawing-room. The two Englishmen talked together and the Princess returned here to the table. She sat there in that chair, and I brought her cognac and cigarettes. Then I sat outside upon the bench. It was a feast day, and I had been drinking. Pardon, Excellency, but I fell asleep. When I awoke, your Excellency was standing by me, but the Princess and the two Englishmen had gone. That is all I know."

"I believed that the man was telling me the truth. His fright had passed, and he was now apparently puzzled, but not alarmed.

"You must remember the names of the Englishmen," I urged. "Try to think. When you announced them to the Princess what name did you give?"

"At this question he exclaimed with pleasure, and, beckoning to me, ran hurriedly down the hall and into the drawing-room. In the corner furthest from the screen was the piano, and on it was a silver tray. He picked this up and, smiling with pride at his own intelligence, pointed at two cards that lay upon it. I took them up and read the names engraved upon them."

The American paused abruptly, and glanced at the faces about him. "I read the names," he repeated. He spoke with great reluctance.

"Continue," cried the Baronet, sharply.

"I read the names," said the American with evident distaste, "and the family name of each was the same. They were the names of two brothers. One is well known to you. It is that of the African explorer of whom this gentleman was just speaking. I mean the Earl of Chetney. The other was the name of his brother, Lord Arthur Chetney."

The men at the table fell back as though a trapdoor had fallen open at their feet.

"Lord Chetney?" they exclaimed in chorus. They glanced at each other and back to the American with every expression of concern and disbelief.

"It is impossible!" cried the Baronet. "Why, my dear sir, young Chetney only arrived from Africa yesterday. It was so stated in the evening papers."

The jaw of the American set in a resolute square, and he pressed his lips together.

"You are perfectly right, sir," he said, "Lord Chetney did arrive in London yesterday morning, and yesterday night I found his dead body."

The youngest member present was the first to recover. He seemed much less concerned over the identity of the murdered man than at the interruption of the narrative.

"Oh, please let him go on!" he cried. "What happened then? You say you found two visiting cards. How do you know which card was that of the murdered man?"

The American, before he answered, waited until the chorus of exclamations had ceased. Then he continued as though he had not been interrupted.

"The instant I read the names upon the cards," he said, "I ran to the screen and, kneeling beside the dead man, began a search through his pockets. My hand at once fell upon a card-case, and I found on all the cards it contained the title of the Earl of Chetney. His watch and cigarette-case also bore his name. These evidences, and the fact of his bronzed skin, and that his cheekbones were worn with fever, convinced me that the dead man was the African explorer, and the boy who had fled past me in the night was Arthur, his younger brother."

"I was so intent upon my search that I had forgotten the servant, and I was still on my knees when I heard a cry behind me. I turned, and saw the man gazing down at the body in abject horror.

"Before I could rise, he gave another cry of terror, and, flinging himself into the hall, raced toward the door to the street. I leaped after him, shouting to him to halt, but before I could reach the hall he had torn open the door, and I saw him spring out into the yellow fog. I cleared the steps in a jump and ran down the garden walk just as the gate clicked in front of me. I had it open on the instant, and, following the sound of the man's footsteps, I raced after him across the open street. He, also, could hear me, and he instantly stopped running, and there was absolute silence. He was so near that I almost fancied I could hear him panting, and I held my own breath to listen. But I could distinguish nothing but the dripping of the mist about us, and from far off the music of the Hungarian band, which I had heard when I first lost myself.

"All I could see was the square of light from the door I had left open behind me, and a lamp in the hall beyond it flickering in the draught. But even as I watched it, the flame of the lamp was blown violently to and fro, and the door, caught in the same current of air, closed slowly. I knew if it shut I could not again enter the house, and I rushed madly toward it. I believe I even shouted out, as though it were something human which I could compel to obey me, and then I caught my foot against the curb and smashed into the sidewalk. When I rose to my feet I was dizzy and half stunned, and though I thought then that I was moving toward the door, I know now that I probably turned directly from it; for, as I groped about in the night, calling frantically for the police, my fingers touched nothing but the dripping fog, and the iron railings for which I sought seemed to have melted away. For many minutes I beat the mist with my arms like one at blind man's buff, turning sharply in circles, cursing aloud at my stupidity and crying continually for help. At last a voice answered me from the fog, and I found myself held in the circle of a policeman's lantern.

"That is the end of my adventure. What I have to tell you now is what I learned from the police.

"At the station-house to which the man guided me, I related what you have just heard. I told them that the house they must at once

find was set back from the street within a radius of two hundred yards from the Knightsbridge Barracks, that within fifty yards of it some one was giving a dance to the music of a Hungarian band, and that the railings before it were as high as a man's waist and filed to a point. With that to work upon, twenty men were at once ordered out into the fog to search for the house, and Inspector Lyle himself was dispatched to the home of Lord Edam, Chetney's father, with a warrant for Lord Arthur's arrest. I was thanked and dismissed on my own recognizance.

"This morning Inspector Lyle called on me, and from him I learned the police theory of the scene I have just described.

"Apparently I had wandered very far in the fog, for up to noon to-day the house had not been found, nor had they been able to arrest Lord Arthur. He did not return to his father's house last night, and there is no trace of him; but from what the police knew of the past lives of the people I found in that lost house, they have evolved a theory, and their theory is that the murders were committed by Lord Arthur.

"The infatuation of his elder brother, Lord Chetney, for a Russian princess, so Inspector Lyle tells me, is well known to every one. About two years ago the Princess Zichy, as she calls herself, and he were constantly together, and Chetney informed his friends that they were about to be married. The woman was notorious in two continents, and when Lord Edam heard of his son's infatuation he appealed to the police for her record.

"It is through his having applied to them that they know so much concerning her and her relations with the Chetneys. From the police Lord Edam learned that Madame Zichy had once been a spy in the employ of the Russian Third Section, but that lately she had been repudiated by her own government and was living by her wits, by blackmail, and by her beauty. Lord Edam laid this record before his son,



"IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT I PROCEEDED TO THE HOUSE."

but Chetney either knew it already or the woman persuaded him not to believe in it, and the father and son parted in great anger. Two days later the marquis altered his will, leaving all of his money to the younger brother, Arthur.

"The title and some of the landed property he could not keep from Chetney, but he swore if his son saw the woman again that the will should stand as it was, and he would be left without a penny.

"This was about eighteen months ago, when apparently Chetney tired of the Princess, and suddenly went off to shoot and explore in Central Africa. No word came from him, except that twice he was reported as having died of fever in the jungle, and finally two traders reached the coast who said they had seen his body. This was accepted by all as conclusive, and young Arthur was recognized as the heir to the Edam millions. On the strength of this supposition he at once began to borrow enormous sums from the money lenders. This is of great importance, as the police believe it was these debts which drove him to the murder of his brother. Yesterday, as you know, Lord Chetney suddenly returned from the grave, and it was the fact that for two years he had been considered as dead which lent such importance to his return and which gave rise to those columns of detail concerning him which appeared in all the afternoon papers. But, obviously, during his absence he had not tired of the Princess Zichy, for we know that a few hours after he reached London he sought her out. His brother, who had also learned of his reappearance through the papers, probably suspected which would be the house he would first visit, and followed him there, arriving, so the Russian servant tells us, while the two were at coffee in the drawing-room. The Princess, then, we also learn from the servant, withdrew to the dining-room, leaving the brothers together. What happened one can only guess.

"Lord Arthur knew now that when it was discovered he was no longer the heir, the money-lenders would come down upon him. The police believe that he at once sought out his brother to beg for money to cover the past debts, but that, considering the sum he needed was several hundreds of thousands of pounds, Chetney refused to give it him. No one knew that Arthur had gone to seek out his brother. They were alone. It is possible, then, that in a passion of disappointment, and crazed with the disgrace which he saw before him, young Arthur made himself the heir beyond further question. The death of his brother would have availed nothing if the woman remained alive. It is then possible that he crossed the hall, and with the same weapon which made him Lord Edam's heir destroyed the solitary witness to the murder. The only other person who could have seen it was sleeping in a drunken stupor, to which fact undoubtedly he owed his life. And yet," concluded the Naval Attache, leaning forward and marking each word with his finger, "Lord Arthur blundered fatally. In his haste he left the door of the house open, so giving access to the first passer-by, and he forgot that when he entered it he had handed his card to the servant. That piece of paper may yet send him to the gallows. In the mean time he has disappeared completely, and somewhere, in one of the millions of streets of this great capital, in a locked and empty house, lies the body of his brother, and of the woman his brother loved, undiscovered, unburied, and with their murder unavenged."

In the discussion which followed the conclusion of the story of the Naval Attache the gentleman with the pearl took no part. Instead, he

THE WAY I WORKS.

Teaching a Calf to Drink Is a Soul Trying Operation.

Those who have but a mournful experience know that there is nothing more trying to the soul than the operation of teaching a young calf to drink. The process is familiar to every man who has brought up a calf from infancy. You seize a pail of warm milk, go into the stable, catch the calf by the ears, back him to a corner and beset him with the milk. The calf rather likes this, and while you are reaching for the pail he employs his time in slobbering the lower corners of your skirt. You discover that the blockhead is about and he is in your ears. You can't help it. You feel that way and let him have it. But the calf can't get for the life of him, he has been tricked, and he gives a sudden and unexpected "rounce." He believes he will go over and stay on the other side of the stable, but he doesn't announce his whereabouts. He starts on the impulse of the moment, and you can't tell just when he arrives there. You ride along with him a little way. But the laws of gravitation are always about the same. Your legs—one on each side of the critter—keep up with the calf for about a second, but your body doesn't. You slide over the calf, and your back kisses the floor. Your head is spiking in the pail of milk. When you get up you are mad—unconsciously so. Milk runs from your hair and impressions out of your mouth.

There is bitterness in your eye, and you solemnly declare you will learn that calf to drink or break his blacked neck. The calf doesn't know of this resolve, and he glares at you in stupid fright from across the stable. He is not aware that he was the cause of your downfall and wonders ignorantly what in thunder is the matter. You don't try to explain it to him, but furiously catch him by the ears, look back over your shoulder at the milk pail and back up toward it, dragging the calf after you, who bawls out in a manner which seems to say, "Is this the way you treat a fellow creature?" You again back into the corner, sling your left leg over him and once more try to get his head in chancery. The calf attempts a little more funny business and plunges suddenly forward. You are on the lookout for breakers this time, and, having a firm hold on his ears, you mutter through your clenched jaws, "No you don't, honey." But he does, though, and you "cross the continent" together by the "rapid transit" line. You hadn't intended to go, but that is where you and the calf didn't see alike. You take his view of it in a few moments later—you astride of the calf's neck, and jamming the finger of one hand into its mouth, you place the other on the back of his head and shove his nose into the pail, fully resolved to strangle him if he doesn't drink.

The calf holds perfectly still—ominously so—and there is silence in heaven for the space of half a minute, at the end of which time the blockhead, who hasn't drunk a drop, suddenly makes a spurge, knocks the pail to "kingdom come," milk and all; you are again reduced to a horizontal from a perpendicular, and when you rise the excitement is intense. You have been soaked with milk, "slobbered" on and hurt and abused the worst way. Not a drop of milk has gone down the infernal brute's neck, and there he stands glaring at you, ready to furnish you another free ride anywhere you want to go. With an affidavit you bang him over the head with the empty pail and hobble out of the pen, mad and hurt all through, fully resolved to let your four footed fool starve.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sermon in a Penitentiary.

"The strangest sensation I ever felt," said a well known local clergyman, "was when I preached to the prisoners one Sunday at the Eastern penitentiary. I stood on the hard stone floor in the middle of a long double tier of cells. Around me there were hundreds of listeners, yet I could see but two or three, whose white faces were pressed against the bars. The remainder did not even look at me, preferring to sit quietly in their cells out of sight and listen. When I began to speak I raised my voice so that everybody could hear me, but was astonished to hear a muffled growl from a nearby cell, the possessor of the voice saying: 'Don't talk so loud. You can hear a whisper in here when the doors are open.' So I lowered my tones and went on speaking. Suddenly the absurdity of the gestures I was making struck me, as there were so few to see them, so I quit that. It was a most peculiar feeling, speaking to an audience that did not see me, and I actually got a species of stage fright and was forced to bring my sermon to an untimely close."—Philadelphia Record.

Shooting a Lion.

How it feels to shoot a real lion in an African wilderness is described by Agnes Herbert in her "Two Days in Somaliland." "With quivering talk extended and most horrible coughing snarls, the lion seemed about to disprove the idea that he was no match for a mounted horseman. But away and away dashed the sporting little pony, and his majesty turned his terrific attentions to us and in a whirl of tossed up mud came to within forty yards of the place where Cecil and I stood in the open, rigid and awaiting the onslaught. Then we let him have it. I saw his tremendous head over my sights as in short bounds he cleared the distance that separated us. I fired simultaneously with my cousin. He crumpled up like a toy with the mainspring broken and sank, as he finished his last spring, with his massive head between his paws—a majestic and magnificent sight."

A Great Financier.

Cholly—Harry is a great financier. Chapple—Yass! Cholly—He borrowed shillings from me yesterday to take him to the city to see a man that he knew he could borrow a pound from, and with that pound he flew off to stand a dinner to another man whom he borrowed a hundred from.—London Telegraph.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

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Saturday, January 4, 1908.

Never in any one year of its history has Newport been called upon to mourn the loss of so many of its prominent citizens as during the year just passed.

"Man's efficiency increases at 70," says Mr. Carnegie. The philanthropist has given away \$167,000,000, and the world is glad to hear that his prime is yet to come.

A militia officer after a sermon reported: "Killed, none; wounded, none; scared to death, almost all." It sounds like a summary of the recent panic among depositors.

As we have said before, the condition of Thames street would be a disgrace to the most back woods country town in New England. When, Oh! When may we hope for improvement?

A Scotchman in Canada tells of driving off a pack of wolves with bug-pipes. Any one who calls this story a joke should be serenaded with the pipes until he changes his mind.

An Oregon farmer hitched up the other day, drove to town and sold his wheat crop for \$70,000. The hayseed rig may not be stylish, but represents more than a Wall street dragoon.

The South has one Democrat who talks right out in the presence of Mr. Bryan, Virginia, the Mother of Presidents, is restless as one of the step-fathers of a much-defeated candidate.

It is said that Judge Gray could unite all factions of the Democratic party. A similar claim was made for Judge Parker, and thereby hangs the tale of a majority of 2,541,685 on the other side.

The financial condition of the country is showing a good deal of improvement. Many mills are starting up with good prospects of business and on the whole the situation does not look nearly as dark as it did a month or more ago.

Official statistics show that 288 persons were murdered in Macedonia during the month of October. The Bulgarian government asserts, however, that this propaganda of the sword was carried on, not by Bulgarians, but by Greek bands composed of Cretans.

This assertion will probably be made the basis by the Bulgarians for a return match. The Bulgarian war budget for 1908 has been increased by the sum of \$2,800,000. Every additional dollar devoted by Bulgaria to war purposes reduces the chances of peace in Macedonia.

The Boston Globe says editorially: "Nothing that Mr. Taft said in Boston could justify the opinion that he will be a candidate for the presidency, with any other identity than that of heir and administrator of the political estate of the Roosevelt administration."

The Herald says editorially: "It was the speech of a defender of the present administration, and the listeners seemed to hear not the exposition of the ideas of a new leader, but his master's voice. Its effect upon the country, we must candidly, however regretfully, confess, can in no way increase Mr. Taft's chances for the presidency."

The committee from the Representative Council who have had the question of salaries under consideration have been very close to the line, too close, in fact, to get the best service possible for the city. It looks as though if their recommendations were carried out, the City Clerk's office would be considerably crippled. There is work enough in that office for all the force that is there at present. The matter of indexing the old records, which is of great value to those who have occasion for examining them, is of much importance. All the time of the deputy City Clerk is required on this work. The office of the City Clerk in this State feels that of record of deeds, etc., and the amount of recording to be done is constantly on the increase. It would seem that the committee had not fully considered the needs of that office when they recommended a reduction of force.

A Big Year.

While but eleven months' figures are yet available, the foreign trade record for 1907 so far exceeds that of any corresponding period of earlier years as to justify the statement that the total of both imports and exports will be far larger than in any preceding year in the history of our commerce. For the first time the monthly export record in 1907 crossed the two-hundred-million line, the total for November, 1907, being \$204,444,660, while the import record of \$133,110,170, made in March, was the largest total of imports in any single month in the history of our commerce. The figures at hand, according to the Bureau of Statistics, justify the estimate that the imports of the full year will exceed \$1,400,000,000, and that the exports will probably exceed \$1,000,000,000. If to these we add the trade with the non-contiguous territories of the United States, the value of the merchandise entering the ports of the continental United States would aggregate nearly \$1,500,000,000, and the merchandise leaving its ports would aggregate nearly \$2,000,000,000.

Failures of 1907.

The following figures concerning failures which have occurred during the year, 1907, in the Providence district, this consisting of the State of Rhode Island and the Attleboro, have been furnished by G. G. Cameron, manager of the Providence Office of R. G. Don & Co.

	No. Failures	Assets	Liabilities
Jan.	12	\$10,060.	\$67,049.
Feb.	11	45,407.	178,988.
Mar.	12	87,023.	80,121.
Apr.	8	37,150.	145,255.
May	14	95,050.	197,359.
June	1	3,485.	21,078.
July	6	13,032.	180,082.
Aug.	14	16,751.	61,312.
Sept.	10	60,108.	453,329.
Oct.	8	5,055.	39,519.
Nov.	16	687,137.	856,009.
Dec.	17	133,718.	241,108.
1907	132	\$982,033.	\$2,513,309.

Embodied in the above are the failures in the Attleboro which considered separately are as follows:

	No. Failures	Assets	Liabilities
Jan.	1	\$3,462.	\$8,885.
Mar.	1	251.	5,036.
Oct.	1	0.	680.
Dec.	2	\$217.	27,651.
1907	5	\$11,390.	\$12,252.

The total failures in the past ten years have been as follows:

Year	No. Failures	Assets	Liabilities
1898	172	\$1,114,109.	\$2,990,305.
1899	87	755,133.	1,583,999.
1900	74	269,041.	631,063.
1901	109	517,474.	924,335.
1902	115	842,031.	1,287,084.
1903	113	118,305.	1,524,898.
1904	129	356,054.	906,140.
1905	94	140,486.	602,202.
1906	107	118,488.	1,031,911.
1907	132	982,033.	2,513,309.

The failures in the Attleboro in the past ten years have been as follows:

Year	No. Failures	Assets	Liabilities
1898	3	\$1,200.	\$10,345.
1899	6	11,068.	30,889.
1900	7	48,278.	85,791.
1901	4	5,558.	14,061.
1902	13	22,565.	61,725.
1903	7	2,002.	17,001.
1904	4	7,572.	10,112.
1905	2	500.	8,979.
1906	4	1,843.	8,245.
1907	5	11,390.	42,252.

These figures show the failures during 1907 are much larger than in any year since 1898 so far as liabilities are concerned and in this respect they reach nearly as high a figure as that year, when the total liabilities amounted to \$2,990,305 as against \$2,513,309 for 1907 and there were 172 failures in the former year as compared with 132 during the latter year, showing relatively a larger average of liabilities for the concerns failing during the last year and while this is true, yet a substantial part of the liabilities are represented in the indebtedness of the Home Realty Company and the Vanity Fair Company, the combined liabilities of which amount to over \$500,000.

Taken in detail some of the months of the year show large liabilities, the figures in February amounting to \$178,082, the bulk of which is represented in the indebtedness of two concerns engaged in the manufacture of thread.

In April the liabilities are also large and the greater part of this is represented by the liabilities of the Taylor Manufacturing Company whose indebtedness amounted to \$111,000. In May one concern was owing \$95,000 of the total liabilities reported for that month, and in July the Home Realty Company made an assignment.

The month of September also shows a heavy indebtedness largely represented as above mentioned by the Vanity Fair Company. The heaviest liabilities during the year are shown in November during which month one of the largest Department Stores in Providence, together with a prominent machine manufacturing establishment and a yarn winding business, failed, the combined liabilities of the three amounting to over \$800,000 of the \$855,000 liabilities of that month. In the closing month of the year, the failure of the Whittle Dye Works added \$103,000 to the liabilities of the month and the indebtedness of the Lazarus & Gries Company, dealers in furs increased the total by \$10,000 more.

Jewelry manufacturing, one of the leading industries of the State and the Attleboro, however, is represented in but one of the failures that have occurred in this line and this business has had a prosperous year and a number of the manufacturers consulted have stated that their business for the year will show an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. over the sales of last year notwithstanding there was something of a check in their operations during November and December. In the manufacture of woolen, worsted and cotton goods, no failures occurred except one during the month of April with liabilities of about \$111,000. These lines generally have had a good year although during the past two months there has been some curtailment in the output of cotton mills, but most of them have been sold well ahead into 1908.

The division of the years failures with reference to the lines of business represented, show a total of eighteen manufacturers, mostly small concerns, thirty-one grocers, nine dry goods, ten saloons, the balance being miscellaneous lines.

Most of the failures of the year may be attributed to lack of sufficient capital although in some few instances, dishonesty seems to be very apparent and in cases of evident purpose to defraud creditors, searching investigations have been instituted in bankruptcy proceedings, but as a rule it is believed that comparatively few of the failures can be attributed to dishonesty and notwithstanding the total liabilities for the year represent in the aggregate a large figure and show an increasing tendency as compared with previous years, yet trade during 1907 up to nearly the close of the year, showed gains light along and taken all together, business conditions are satisfactory and prospects for 1908 are regarded as very encouraging.

State Matters.

Organization of New General Assembly—Governor and State Officers to be Inducted into Office Next Tuesday—Senator Wetmore to be Elected Two Weeks Later.

The General Assembly will begin its January session on Tuesday next at twelve o'clock noon. Both bodies will assemble in their respective chambers at that hour, and after organization, the Senate by electing David J. White clerk, and the House by the choice of Hon. R. B. Burchard, speaker, the two bodies will join in grand committee for the purpose of hearing the report of the Remaining Board and declaring the election of the State officers, which will be done in due and ancient form from the steps of the State House by a Deputy Sheriff as marshaled, by direction of the Speaker. Governor Higgins will be sworn into office a second time and with him a new man in the person of Hon. Ralph C. Watrous of Warwick as Lieutenant Governor. The rest of the old State ticket will be sworn in by the Governor. The wheels of legislation will then begin to revolve. It is the intention of the majority to make this a short and working session. Many new measures of importance will come up for consideration, among which will be a bank examiner act, some constitutional amendments looking to larger representation of the larger cities and towns in the General Assembly, and the giving the Governor the veto power, etc.

The Republican Senators held a conference on Monday last. Nearly all were present, only those detained by sickness or lack of transportation being absent. The meeting was entirely harmonious, there being no dissenting voice on any measures proposed. The Senators voted to appoint their own committees as last year and also voted to elect a caucus or steering committee whose duty it is to select the committees to be elected and also to call caucuses during the session whenever they shall deem it necessary. Senator Sasham of Newport, Lieutenant Governor North Providence were appointed such committees.

The House of Representatives will hold their caucus Tuesday morning for nomination of Speaker and Clerks, and a general caucus will be held Wednesday afternoon to nominate the various officers to be elected Thursday in grand committee. The United States Senator cannot be chosen till January 21, but on this date Senator Wetmore will undoubtedly be chosen on the first ballot, and thus the long contest will be brought to a successful close.

The honor of calling the House of Representatives to order and presiding during the organization devolves upon Representative Hassard of this city.

New Sleeping Cars.

A vast departure from the present type of sleeping cars are the new compartment coaches that have been added to the equipment of the midnight express trains between New York and Boston on the Shore Line route of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. They will be placed in service on the Owl express trains leaving Boston at midnight on Wednesday and New York at the same hour on Thursday.

This new style sleeping car affords the traveler the privacy and exclusiveness of a hotel or club. Each coach is divided into ten luxuriously furnished apartments that approach in size the average single room in a modern hotel. They have every toilet convenience except a bath tub.

The apartments open on a corridor that extends along the side of the coach. There are connecting doors between each apartment so that the rooms may be arranged in suites. There are two berths in each room.

New splendor and luxury are revealed in the decoration and furnishings of these coaches. Rare woods, as costly as they are rare, have been used in the trim of the apartments, a different variety for each room. Exquisite craftsmanship is displayed in the treatment of these woods.

One apartment is finished in tiger-wood, the grain of which resembles the beautiful markings of a tiger's skin. Another is finished in a rare wood brought from the Philippines. The experts of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington are now trying to determine the proper name of this wood, its origin and species.

Jigme wood, rarely imported here, has been used in the trim of another apartment. It resembles mahogany. Other fancy woods that have been employed in the interior finish of these coaches are Burmese rosewood, Peruvian mahogany, real Spanish mahogany and cumbul. The last named variety is also known as blanchet wood, taking its name from the late Henry Blanchet of New York, who imported it from Martinique.

The control of the police force was formally surrendered to the mayor by the police commissioners on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, when Mayor Clarke and Commissioners Horton and Wetherell visited the police station for that purpose. Commissioner Horton spoke to the men, commending them for their work, and then formally turned the control of the department over to Mayor Clarke. Mr. Clarke spoke briefly to the men and accepted the charge entrusted to him.

Deputy Sheriff Frank L. DeBlais has returned from a visit to New York.

Washington Matters.

The Resignation of Rear Admiral Brownson Causes a Stir in Washington Circles—Romance of Quentin Roosevelt—Mr. Taft is not to Retire—Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., January 3, 1908.

With President Roosevelt and his family in Virginia and the holiday spirit still prevailing the city, political as well as social Washington would indeed be dull but for the stir caused in army and navy circles by the resignation of Rear Admiral Brownson as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, made necessary by his difference of opinion with the President as to the proper commander for the hospital ship, Relief. Admiral Brownson received his resignation by a cold, clear and logical presentation of the reasons why he objected to the assignment of a physician to command a naval ship, even though that vessel were exclusively devoted to hospital uses. The President declines to make public this statement, although Surgeon General Rixey has come out in print with the viewpoint of the staff side of the controversy and the obvious inference is that there is something in the letter of Admiral Brownson which the President prefers not to see in print, at least for the present. This attitude is the cause of much agitation in military circles and they can only hope for a change in the executive mind or for an investigation by Congress which will develop all the facts.

As the controversy, precipitated by the resignation of Rear Admiral Brownson, threatens to occupy the attention of the public for some time to come, it may not be out of place to state the difference between the line and the staff, about which the public mind is more or less confused. To be brief, a line officer is one whose sole duty is to fight the ship, while the staff officer either provides the means for the line officer to fight, or acts under his direction in carrying out his general orders. For instance, the engineer when of the staff looks closely after the machinery and stows and stops it when called upon to do so by the line officer; he has nothing to say about the destination of the ship, its speed or when it shall move. Likewise, the surgeon aboard ship looks after the health of the crew in time of peace and heal their wounds in time of war, having nothing whatever to do with the movements of the ship to which they are attached, and the same rule applies to the paymaster and to the constructor who builds the ship navigated by the line officer.

Secretary McLeish has repeatedly declined to enter into any discussion of the issues which prompted Admiral Brownson's resignation and declares he knows nothing about the statement of Surgeon General Rixey to the effect that the internal administration of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery had been interfered with by the Bureau of Navigation. Surgeon General Rixey is in Virginia with President Roosevelt shooting wild turkeys.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who had been at the White House for two weeks past, where she went to undergo an operation for appendicitis, has again taken possession of her house on I street. Mrs. Longworth has almost entirely recovered from her illness and has taken great interest in the arrangement of her house for holiday attire. At each window have been placed holly wreaths tied with bright red ribbon, and the interior of the house, with its quantities of potted plants and vases filled with flowers, is much like a conservatory.

The romance of Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of the President, and little Miss Colvin, daughter of Clinton R. Colvin, a mail carrier, is causing no little amusement in social circles in Washington. On Christmas morning, bright and early, the White House carriage stopped in front of the Colvin home and deposited a package for the small daughter of the household, bearing a message of Christmas greetings from the most democratic member of the Presidential family. And when young Quentin went, on Thursday of this week, to live in the woods of Virginia for a week, with his father and mother, there was tucked away in the inside pocket of his jacket a note of thanks and a wish for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, in childish handwriting.

Before the Secretary of War turned from abroad there was a rumor in Washington to the effect that on his return the Secretary would retire from the Cabinet, take off his coat and get to work for the nomination for President. Mr. Taft, however, has no such intention, as it is his opinion that a man best fits himself for higher honors by performing to the best of his ability the duties of the position to which he finds himself. At present Mr. Taft is wholly occupied with the Philippine report which he works on at his home in order to avoid constant interruption by numerous callers. His prospective speech before the Merchants Association of Boston on December 30th is awaited with the keenest interest as it is expected to treat at length of several political issues of the day, among which the financial curvy will not be the least interesting of subjects, and politicians in Washington are anxious for a definite political pronouncement from the pro-Roosevelt policies candidate.

Rapid Work.

It is said that the first bill to be considered by the House Committee on Appropriations will be a deficiency bill providing about \$8,000,000 to enable the Isthmian Canal Commission to continue the work on the Panama canal without interruption or delay until the end of the current fiscal year. The reason for making this provision has already been set forth. The general appropriation for the current year was made upon the basis of estimates furnished by the last preceding chief engineer, and called for about \$23,000,000. Since the new administration came in under Colonel Goethals, however, progress in the work of digging the canal has been accelerated, and it is now found that unless additional funds are provided the work will have to be stopped. The appropriation asked for should be granted. The time for delay in the prosecution of the work on the canal has passed; it should now be pressed with all speed.

In a recent lecture Prof. Osler cautioned the students to "Be skeptical about the pharmacopoeia as a whole." Careful handling of the chloroform bottle can also be recommended.

Inauguration Program.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF of the County of Providence.

The following programme for the Inaugural Ceremonies of the State Government, Tuesday, January 6, 1908, is hereby announced:

The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives will meet in their respective chambers for organization at twelve o'clock noon, in accordance with law.

Upon completion of this duty the Honorable Senate will unite with the House of Representatives for the Inauguration of the State Government for the ensuing year.

In accordance with the ancient and time-honored custom, the Honorable Speaker of the House will, upon the taking of the oath of office by the Governor and General Officers elect, direct that proclamation of the time be made from the balcony of the State House.

Upon the announcement of the officers elected for the ensuing year, a governor's salute of seventeen guns will be fired by Battery A, Light Artillery, B. R. I. M., from the State House grounds.

The west gallery of the House of Representatives will be thrown open to the public for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies of the inauguration.

Upon the completion of the ceremonies a dinner will be served to the members of the General Assembly and invited guests. Each member of the Legislature will receive two tickets; one for himself and one for his wife or a guest, without which admittance to the hall cannot be secured, as the seats at table will be limited to that number.

Upon the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the Governor and General Officers will hold a public reception at the State House, and in the evening from eight until ten o'clock the Governor will hold a reception, to which the citizens of the State are invited.

HUNTER C. WHITE,

Sheriff of the County of Providence.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1908. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
2 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
3 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
4 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
5 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
6 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
7 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
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11 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
12 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
13 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
14 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
15 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
16 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
17 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
18 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
19 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
20 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
21 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
22 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
23 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
24 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
25 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
26 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
27 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
28 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
29 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
30 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0
31 Jan	7 23 14	8 57 7	9 50 0	10 53 0	11 56 0	12 59 0	1 02 0

New Moon, 31st day, 10:13 a.m. evening.
First Quarter, 10th day, 12:10 a.m. morning.
Full Moon, 18th day, 8:15 a.m. morning.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 10:10 a.m. morning.

HAILED AS "NEXT"

Secretary Taft Puts In a Strenuous Day at Boston

FOR ROOSEVELT POLICIES

Touche Upon Recent Panic and Says Trusts Seek to Give Up Moral Victory Which Has Been Won—President Has Put Fear of Law in the Hearts of "Criminal Rich"

Boston, Dec. 31.—Cheered as "the next President of the United States," a topic which he carefully avoided in his own remarks, however, Secretary of War Taft delivered his first public speech since his world-circling tour before 500 guests last night at the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' association.

In a glowing defense of the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Taft placed the blame for the recent financial panic squarely upon the shoulders of those corporations which he charged with systematic violation of law.

Mr. Taft gave his analysis of the monetary situation, praising the stand taken by President Roosevelt as having saved the country from government ownership of railroads, and maintaining the system of strict governmental supervision. Important points in his speech follow:

"Instead of making a panic, the national policy of ending the lawlessness of corporations in interstate commerce, and of taking away their power of issuing, without supervision, stock and bonds, will produce a change in their management and remove one fruitful cause for loss of public confidence.

"The business men in the past have sympathized with the effort to eradicate from the business system of this country the influence and control of those who have achieved success by illegal methods. Is all this to be changed by the panic?

"No man who sincerely believed the administration right in its measures to punish violations of law can now be turned from the earnest support of that policy today.

"I believe myself to be a conservative as anyone within this company. But no one can have been an observer of the operation of the exercise of the right of property and the accumulation of capital and its use in business by the individual and the combination of capital by the combination of individuals without seeing that there are certain limitations upon the methods in the use of capital and the exercise of the right of property that are indispensable to prevent the absolute control of the whole financial system of the country passing to a small oligarchy of individuals.

"The agents and sympathizers and defenders of the trusts and others, innocent but mistaken, now rush forward to place the blame of the present conditions upon the administration. They seek to use the panic as an argument for giving up the moral victory which has been won.

"It is true that the execution of the policy of the administration has involved the bringing to light of public criticism the violation of the law by influential and powerful corporations and their prosecution. Through the investigation of national and state tribunals there have been revealed breaches of trust, stock jobbing, over-issue of stocks and mismanagement in some of our largest corporations.

"They have properly been severely condemned by all, including the president. Knowledge of these things, doubtless affected our credit in Europe and hastened the panic; but those who are morally responsible for such a result are the guilty managers, not those who in the course of their official duty have made known to the business world the facts and commented on them.

"It is said that the administration has arraigned the whole business community as dishonest. I deny it. The president has condemned the lawbreakers. He has convinced those who have unlawfully accumulated enormous powers and capital that they are not immune. He has put the fear of the law in their hearts.

Mr. Taft found the cause of the panic not in anything the president has done, but in the fact that the loanable capital of the world had come pretty near to exhaustion. "This result was brought about," he said, "not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments which could not be readily converted, but also by the waste of capital in extravagance of living and by the Spanish war, the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war, and in such catastrophes as Baltimore and San Francisco."

The banquet last night closed a long and strenuous day for Secretary Taft, during which he delivered a brief address before 400 ministers and attended a reception and spoke before a large gathering of the Jews of the city at the Mithras club.

At the regular Monday morning gathering of Congregational ministers, at which 400 divines of several denominations were present, Taft spoke briefly of progress in the Philippines.

In the afternoon the secretary of war was the guest of the Elysium club, where he spoke before a large gathering of Jews of the city, speaking in general upon the Panama canal.

To Consider Goldfield Troubles
Carson, Nev., Dec. 31.—Governor Sparks has called an extra session of the legislature to convene on Jan. 14 to consider the labor troubles at Goldfield.

Amesbury Waives Hearing
Dorham, Mass., Jan. 3.—Dr. Walter R. Amesbury of Hyde Park waived examination, through counsel, when arraigned on the charge of killing his wife, Anna A. Amesbury. He was held without bail for the April grand jury by Judge Grover. The case is the sequel to the fatal shooting of Mrs. Amesbury at her home on Christmas day.

BALL CHILDREN ALIVE?

Some Doubt That Mother Does Not Really Know of Their Fate

Brooklyn, Mass., Jan. 2.—A sensation was created for a time when an unknown woman telephoned the police station that the missing Ball children were not dead, but in the care of a friend of Mrs. Ball. No name was given by the informant and the police take very little stock in the story.

There is an ever increasing doubt in the minds of the police and searchers for the children that their mother does not know of their fate. The fact that she tells in sequence the happenings up to the time she lost the children and what occurred shortly after they were lost gives strength to the theory, and it is said that City Marshal Kingman will make a final, determined effort to get the truth from Mrs. Ball's lips within the next few days.

The Latest in Medical Science
Chicago, Jan. 3.—Dr. J. C. Stebel of this city announced before the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he has discovered a method of generating energy within the human body. He asserted that electricity stored in the human body can be released and made to do work. This work, he said, is the prolongation of life through the additional vitality supplied to the human body working as its own electrical generator.

Fraud Indictments Quashed
Denver, Dec. 31.—In another sweeping decision Judge Lewis, in the United States court, freed eighteen defendants of the charge of illegally acquiring coal lands in Colorado under the dummy entryman system and said that the whole principle on which the government has worked in the prosecution is wrong. All the indictments in land cases found by the federal grand jury, except one, have now been quashed by Lewis.

Murder Charge Placed on File
Boston, Jan. 2.—On the recommendation of the district attorney's office, the indictment against Frank Mule, accusing him of murder in the second degree, was placed on file in the superior criminal court. On the evidence the government would not expect to secure a conviction. Mule was charged with shooting Rosakalla J. Ayon during a race war among Armenians. Mule was allowed to go on his personal recognizance.

Alleged Bank Wreckers
Cleveland, Jan. 1.—C. N. Schuch, president, and his son, W. H. Schuch, cashier of the defunct First National bank of Leetonia, O., were arrested here last night on the charge of "wrecking the Leetonia bank. Over \$88,000 of the \$100,000 capital stock of the bank was held by members of the Schuch family. It is stated that most of the bank's money was used in the construction of apartment houses in this city.

Prohibition Law Stands
Atlanta, Jan. 2.—The most notable feature of the first day of prohibition in Georgia was the refusal of Judge Newman, in the United States circuit court, to grant an injunction pending litigation which would prevent the operation of the prohibition law. Papers in the case were filed late Tuesday on behalf of two breweries, one in Chattanooga and the other in Cincinnati.

Witness Changed His Mind
Boston, Jan. 2.—A surprise was sprung in the trial of former Greek Vice Consul Iatros of Lowell and John C. Simoyannis, charged with conspiracy to evade the immigration laws by bringing aliens into the country, in the United States district court, when Simoyannis retracted his plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty and turned government witness against Iatros.

New Year's at White House
Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt received a New Year's throng of 5,545 well-wishers at the White House yesterday which took two hours in passing him. Mrs. Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet and their wives were his assistants. The reception was marked by all the incidents of tradition which accumulated for more than a hundred years.

Worrying Over Empress
St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—The present condition of Empress Alexandra, who has been ill for some time from the grip and is in a weakened condition as the result of a severe regimen to reduce her weight, is complicated by expectations of childbirth. Under these circumstances her general weakness is beginning to arouse concern.

Barbarism in Mississippi
Brookhaven, Miss., Jan. 3.—Probably the first lynching of 1908 took place here yesterday, when a mob, in broad daylight, took a negro away from police officers and shot him. The negro had been arrested as a suspicious person, because he came to Brook Haven looking for medical treatment for a gunshot wound.

Another New York Subway
New York, Jan. 1.—The public service commission has approved preliminary plans for a new subway extending from the Battery to the Bronx. The estimated cost is \$60,000,000.

Struck and Killed by Car
Fall River, Mass., Jan. 1.—Ephraim Lamontagne, aged 25, of Little Compton, R. I., who was in this city on business, was struck by an electric car last night and instantly killed.

Lived 119 Years
Hillsboro, Or., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Mary H. Wood died yesterday at her daughter's home, aged 119 years. Mrs. Wood was a native of Tennessee.

Labor and Women Suffrage
Boston, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson of London, the English woman suffragette, spoke in Boston last night, a large audience, composed mostly of women, listening to her address on "The Power of the Wage Earner." She made an appeal to labor men to stand together and to join in aid of the women's suffrage question.

JERE COOKE'S TALE

Once Popular Minister Says He Has Sinned and Suffered

WORKED AS A DECORATOR

Has Been Living in San Francisco With His Wife and Son Who Eloped—Couple and Young Son Disappeared After Identity Is Discovered

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—In a polling room and in fore daybreak, Rev. Jere K. Cooke, formerly pastor of the fashionable St. George's church at Hampstead, L. I., and Florida Whiskey, the 17-year-old heiress, with whom he eloped eight months ago, deserting a wife to whom he had been married for nine years and creating a sensation in church and society circles, stole away yesterday from the little flat which they had occupied in this city, where they were discovered Sunday living under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Balem, taking with them their baby boy, born two months ago.

They left behind all they had managed to save for their worldly comfort during the eight months that search for them had been made throughout the country. Whether they went was not yet been ascertained. The police say that no request has been made to them to apprehend the couple.

The discovery of Cooke and the girl was made through the fact that Captain Cleary of the Morse Patrol agency, who had met them as "Mr. and Mrs. Balem" when they arrived here last June from Los Angeles, recognized the girl's picture when it was published last week in connection with a dispatch from Louisiana stating that Cooke had deserted Floretta Whaley and had "given her away to a family there who was educating her."

Sunday afternoon a representative from a local newspaper called at the home where Cooke and his companion lived under their assumed names. Cooke, a Yale graduate, worked at painting and decorating, and when that was not abundant he did any manual work that he could get. When the interviewer called Cooke admitted his identity, but sent the young mother and baby into another room, asking the reporter to lower his tone that she might not learn of the discovery of their identity.

"My God, what an awakening from our happiness," exclaimed Cooke. "All I want is a chance to get away. I don't mind Sing Sing or hell, but it is she. The child was born two months ago and discovery and apprehension would kill the mother."

Pacing back and forth, Cooke told the reporter the story of his life and of his elopement with Miss Whaley. "The inexorable law must be maintained," he said. "I have preached it so often I ought to know. For ten years I have kept silent. For the last eight months I have borne without a murmur all the abuse, the vilest lies that newspapers could concoct."

Cooke's father died when Cooke was 5 years old. He was adopted by an uncle and learned the trade of paper-hanging and decorating. He worked his way through Yale and finally entered the ministry. Cooke told of his marriage and of his unhappy married life. He declared that his wife admitted to him that she had married him for no other reason than that it would prove a convenient stepping-stone for her social ambitions.

"Then I awoke to love and everything else was worthless," he continued. "You know the end. On the one hand was a loveless life with honor and position and wealth, and on the other love and poverty. I chose this."

He pointed to the scantily furnished room. "I don't praise myself for the step I took. It was weakness. It was unmanly; but I am only human and, as I am to be judged by human beings, it is not right that they should know that I gave up all that I had fought for and won. Now all I ask is to be let alone. I am doing a man's work. I have sinned, but I have suffered. "Now I beg the world to let me alone with my wife and child. I can live the life of a good citizen. They say I am a good decorator. I was kept at work long after the other men were let go during the financial stringency. I ask the world to let me be a painter, nothing more; to do a man's work and enjoy the average society and happiness of the average man."

Cooke's neighbors spoke in the highest terms of the pair. Mrs. S. M. Miles, who lives in an adjoining apartment, said that she saw them leave their flat early yesterday morning and go out in the storm. The man had a few pieces of baggage and the girl carried the baby closely wrapped. All efforts to find the pair yesterday were in vain.

Wants to Extradite Cooke
New York, Jan. 1.—"I will immediately ask for the extradition of Jere K. Cooke, who eloped with Floretta Whaley of Hempstead, L. I., just as soon as I receive word from Mrs. Cooke that he is to be made defendant in abandonment proceedings," said District Attorney Coles of Nassau county last night.

Result of Lovers' Quarrel
Arlington, Mass., Dec. 30.—Miss Edith M. Ashley, 18 years old, died yesterday at the Brookline hospital as the result of being shot Saturday night by her lover, Samuel H. Stetson, 24 years old, who killed himself immediately after making the attempt upon her life. The tragedy was the result of a lovers' quarrel.

Insanity Plea For Mahan
Burlington, Vt., Jan. 3.—The case of the prosecution in the trial of Alfred Mahan, charged with the murder of his 4-year-old niece, will be concluded probably today. The defense will introduce witnesses in an effort to show that Mahan is insane. Fifteen persons have been summoned to give evidence bearing on his mental condition.

ALMOST A DISASTER

Express Trains Missed Collision by Fraction of a Minute

Westboro, Mass., Jan. 3.—Five cars of the Chicago express on the Boston and Albany railroad which left Boston at 4:45 yesterday afternoon were delayed by the breaking of a wheel near this station. All the passengers escaped injury of a serious nature, but four dining car employees were hurt more or less severely.

It was only by the narrowest chance that the wreck escaped being a most disastrous one, as an east-bound express grazed past the derailed cars just as they were inching over toward the east-bound track, which they afterward blocked completely. Had the derailment occurred a fraction of a minute earlier the east-bound train would doubtless have smashed into the wreck.

The dining car of the derailed express toppled so far over that the Boston-bound express grazed it in passing, tearing out nearly all the windows of the car. There were no passengers in this car. Many windows in the east-bound train were broken and three passengers were hurt.

Commissioner Illegally Removed
Boston, Jan. 3.—Judge De Courcy of the superior court has reversed the decision of Mayor McMahon of Fitchburg in removing Patrick J. Murray as license commissioner. In a raid in Fitchburg a jug was found tagged with the commissioner's name. Murray was charged with purchasing liquors during the no-license year, and the mayor, on this evidence, found him guilty of improper conduct as a license commissioner and ordered his removal.

Employees Escaped Explosions
North Attleboro, Mass., Jan. 3.—Five hundred employees in the jewelry factory of Riley & French had just left the building last night when a large blow pipe that runs around the structure exploded with tremendous force, breaking windows and splintering woodwork in all parts of the building. The explosion was of sufficient force to have killed or maimed hundreds of the workers had it happened a few moments earlier.

Owner of Burned Hotel Fails
Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 3.—George O. Stacy, the principal owner of the Colonial Arms hotel, which was burned Wednesday night, has made an assignment. No figures of the liabilities or assets are given. In addition to being interested in the Colonial Arms, Stacy owns the Hawthorne Inn and the Moorland hotel at Bass Rock. The Colonial Arms was valued at about \$300,000 and was insured for only \$110,000.

Peeped Into Jury Room
Skowhegan, Me., Jan. 3.—After being caught looking through the key-hole of a door to the grand jury room and listening to the evidence against his brother, Herbert I. Mason, who was arrested at Canton for assault with intent to kill a neighbor, Orville Mason was arrested and fined \$10 for contempt of court. The hearing of the charge against Herbert Mason was continued.

Ayer, Mass., Jan. 3.—While skating on Sandy pond, William Baker, 16 years old, and Howard Reynolds, 14, broke through the ice and were drowned. Other boys who were nearby attempted to rescue them, and one, Chester Parent, came near losing his own life.

Instantly Killed by Car
Westerly, R. I., Jan. 3.—A derelict in the yards of the New England Granite works broke and the pole crashed down upon the head of Foreman William Smith, aged 50, killing him instantly. A monument was being hoisted when the accident happened.

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE

Physicians Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Treated Disease for a Year but Could Not Cure It—Patient Became Despondent—Suffering Promptly Alayed and

DREADFUL DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black spotsches all over my face and a fever covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of annoyance and suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of— After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in its worst form. They treated me for the same for the length of one year, but the treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. Shortly afterwards, my husband in reading a copy of a weekly New York paper saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies. He purchased the entire outfit, and after using the contents of the first bottle of Cuticura Resolvent in connection with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, the breaking out entirely stopped. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every spotch was entirely gone and the affected parts were left as clear as ever. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. The Cuticura Remedies not only cured me of that dreadful disease, eczema, but of other complicated troubles as well, and I have been the means of others being cured of the same disease by the Cuticura Remedies, and I don't hesitate in saying that Cuticura Resolvent is the best blood medicine that the world has ever known. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1905."

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Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations Cured by Cuticura

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children, and adults, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Write for a free book. 100 Cuticura Booklet or Skin Diseases.

\$1,020,000,000.00

could be saved in a single year, if each individual in the United States saved \$1.00 per month, for twelve months. This seems a very large amount of money, but it shows what regular and persistent saving will do. Why not determine to save more money during the coming year than you have during the past? An account with the Industrial Trust Company will be the best incentive.

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The New Mills Hotel.

(Herbert Copeland in Boston Transcript.)

Six weeks ago the New Mills Hotel was opened. It is not the desire of the management to call it Mills Hotel No. 3, though this seems natural after 1 and 2. Being in New York not long since I stayed at this hotel with entire comfort and satisfaction at the cost of thirty cents a night for my lodging, with meals at twenty-five and thirty cents, regular meals—and "a la carte" for less. The five days that I spent there (I did not always eat there) were entirely satisfactory, and agreeable—and interesting.

The new hotel is, to begin with, in a convenient location as New York possesses—the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street, just a block away from Herald square—that confusing, amazing and "a good historical" terrifying junction, where an unthinkable number of cars run below the surface, on the surface and in the air to say nothing of the ordinary street traffic from seven different directions. The building itself is a marvel of modern fireproof construction (built at a cost of about \$1,500,000), plain and dignified in appearance. It is fifteen stories high with a basement half on the street level, and is of steel and concrete, finished on the outside with light gray brick, limestone and terra cotta—the general effect being almost white. There is one very noticeable and it must be confessed extremely unpleasant feature in the appearance of the building—all the windows above the ground floor are of opaque glass, giving a hideous blind effect, especially at night when the building is lighted from top to bottom. But of this, and the reason for it later.

INGENIOUS ARRANGEMENTS.

The building is in the form of two exactly similar hollow rectangles, connected by a somewhat shallower middle portion, which contains the elevators and lavatories, all the machinery and plumbing being confined to this portion. These hollow courts being open to the sky and so large make even the rooms that look on them practically "outside," and as nothing ventilates into them, as in the case in most hotel walls or courts, there are no unpleasant odors. In this respect they are different from the courts in the other Mills Hotels, which are roofed and are used as lounging and smoking rooms. These courts are separated from the lounging rooms by a glass floor—so that the air in the courts above is always pure outdoor air.

You pass from Thirty-sixth street up three marble steps into a light and airy vestibule fitted in white marble, as is the whole lower floor. On each side of the door are small registry offices—one for each wing of the building. A broad marble staircase of a dozen steps or so leads up to the main floor, and others on either side down to the restaurant and basement. Immediately facing you as you go up the stairs are three elevators, and on either side the lounging rooms, comfortably furnished with chairs and tables. Off both these huge rooms are two smaller rooms containing the libraries—an admirably selected lot of books—writing rooms, news-stand, laundry office, public telephone, etc. The whole effect of this main floor is extremely attractive. The walls are wainscoted six feet or so with white marble, and above that they are plain white plaster with admirable cornices and moldings. Indeed if one had to sit all day here and look about, or in the lobby of the new Plaza Hotel with its gilded hours and many furnishings, a sane person would choose this every time.

Above this main floor are fourteen stories, consisting of the 1875 bedrooms. About one hundred of them are 8x8 feet, and rent for forty cents per night; the remainder are about 8x6 feet, and rent for thirty cents per night. Every room is completely enclosed, and has one or more windows opening to the outer air. A transom over the door insures thorough ventilation. Each room has an electric light, and is heated by a steam coil. Upon each floor there is a well-appointed lavatory, with hot and cold water.

In addition to the three elevators there are four sets of stairs leading from the bottom to the top of the house. The roof is flat and tiled with vitreous roof tile, absolutely water proof, and from it can be obtained a fine outlook over the surrounding city. In summer it is planned to use this as a roof garden.

AN UP-TO-DATE KITCHEN.

Half the basement is occupied by the restaurant. It is a big room, seating four hundred at a time, decorated, like the rooms above, in white marble and plaster, and lighted on two sides by huge windows, half of which are above the sidewalk, so that the room is perfectly light and airy. Also in the basement is the kitchen, which is thoroughly modern in all its appliances, and admirably ventilated and lighted. Indeed, to make comparison again, there is little difference in the essentials between this kitchen and that of the Plaza, which I visited immediately after going over this one. Of course that of the Plaza, at present one of the "highlights of New York," is a little more fancy; but there are the same devices for cooking, keeping hot, refrigerating, dishwashing and the like, and both are equally clean. In the basement also are the laundry, thoroughly up-to-date; shop. Below this is the sub-basement, which contains all the machinery necessary for heating, electric lighting, ventilating, refrigerating, cooking laundry and elevator power, as well as vast store rooms—a strange under world.

I arrived Saturday afternoon and registered for two nights, receiving a small paper receipt on which is printed "This must be shown when asked for." If you want a book from the library, or a game, you give up this ticket when you get it, and when you return the book the ticket is given back to you. I got my key and immediately went to my room, as it was after five o'clock. The rooms cannot be occupied between 9.30 in the morning and 5 at night. The room was perfectly fresh and clean in every respect, but the opaque glass in the window gave it a cheerless enclosed look. When I opened the window there was a fine view up Seventh avenue. Here let me give the reason for this glass—to save the expense and untidiness of shades. It had been found in the other hotels that the shades were constantly getting out of order, also that they were lodging places for dirt and vermin, so this plan of opaque glass was decided upon for the new house.

THE THIRTY-CENT MEAL.

I went down to dinner about six, and found the dining room two thirds full. The bill of fare is worth giving in full.

Choice of
Baked Potatoes, Capon, Celeriac Sauce,
Fricandeau of Veal with Vegetables,
Curried Lamb a la Madras,
Roast Fresh Ham, Apple Sauce,
Roast Prime Rib of Beef.

Choice of Two
Baked Potatoes, Green Peas, Washed Potatoes,
Baked Sweet Potatoes, Flattened Beets,
Sliced Tomatoes, Chilly Salad.

Choice of
Bread and Butter Pudding,
Coconut Pie, Lemon Pie,
Mango Grapes,
Tea, Coffee or Milk.

When you consider that all this cost only thirty cents, that everything was excellent, was hot and well served, that the orders were large, and that there were real table cloths and napkins, it must be wondered that the art of good and cheap catering has been mastered here. The breakfast and lunch menus are on a similar scale—a twenty-five cents, and the long "a la carte" bill is varied and surprisingly cheap. Also it must be added that the service is quick and skilful.

In the evening I lounged about in the lobby and watched my neighbors. The room was quite filled, many were reading the papers, some few had books and there were several games of checkers, chess and dominoes in progress. Cards are not allowed. The writing-room was well filled with waiters also. All the men were, with two or three exceptions, perfectly neat and well-dressed—evidently just the sort of men the hotel is planned for—self-respecting working men at small wages, who desire clean comfortable quarters. About ten o'clock there was a distinct exodus for the upper regions, and I joined.

I found my bed perfectly comfortable and the house as quiet as any hotel. In the morning I wanted my shower. The showers are all in the basement, there being only set bowls on the various floors. Now one wants a bath pretty badly to put on enough clothes to be presentable to go down in the elevator and cross the floor in part of the restaurant open to the public. However, I did. There are thirty shower baths—small marble enclosed closets. One is given an excellent bath towel and a piece of soap, and appointed a closet. On asking for a locker in which to deposit one's clothes, one is told to hang them on hooks in the shower closet. At first this looks a bit disconcerting, but as a matter of fact, the spray is so far in the further end, and so tilted against the opposite wall, and so feeble in force that the splashing amounts to little and my clothes did not suffer appreciably. However, I do not consider the bathing arrangement very good; not at all to be compared with those at the People's Palace here in Boston, where there are showers on every floor and a swimming pool in the basement.

LAUNDRY WHILE YOU WAIT

An interesting feature here are the private laundries, where a man may do his own washing and steam drying if he cannot afford the laundry, connected with the hotel. If he has not a change of underclothes he may go into these little rooms, strip, wash his clothes, put them in the dryer, take a bath himself while they are drying, and then, and come out a clean man—certainly an admirable arrangement, which must often be a godsend to one who is desperately down and still wants to be clean, and there are such. The barber shop is here, too, where one may be shaved for ten cents and have his hair cut for twenty cents, and be sure that everything is clean.

THE MANAGER TALKS.

Sunday morning I had a long talk with Mr. Thomas, the manager, who has been interested in the Mills Hotel since their inception and has been at No. 1 and No. 2, and now has permanent quarters at the new hotel. He said:

"I suppose you know about the older Mills hotels. No. 1, opened in 1897, on Bleeker street, with 1554 bedrooms; No. 2 in 1898, on Rivington street, with 600 bedrooms. Mr. Mills' reasons for building them, and their complete success from the beginning, is now an old story. They have been filled to their utmost capacity from the first few weeks, and have paid a fair per cent on the investment.

"Now, in coming up town our purpose was to provide the same sort of accommodation for an up-town class of men whose purses were almost as light as those in the lower part of the city, and who have been obliged to live in cheap and untidy lodgings hereabouts, or take the long ride down town to our hotels if they preferred them. This hotel is slightly more elaborate as you see than the others, and we have had the benefit of ten years' experience there to add improvements here. Our prices are slightly higher—the rooms there being 20 and 30 cents. Also, this restaurant is a little more elaborate and a little higher in price. But we feel sure we have not made a mistake either in location or in the prices. This house has been opened three weeks tomorrow and already over 1300 of the 1875 rooms are occupied. In another fortnight we expect to be entirely full.

A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT GLASS.

"Why, naturally the class of men who come here is slightly different from the downtown class. They either work where a more dressed-up appearance is necessary, or are seeking work where appearance counts for more; that is the reason they appear to you more prosperous than you had expected. Speaking of employment, it is a rather interesting fact that for a year or more after the first houses were opened there was a slight discrimination among employers against a man whose address was a Mills Hotel, but since then, all employers that we know of consider this address a recommendation. This is naturally gratifying to us and our guests; and certainly is as it should be, for in no other lodgings of anything like these prices can a man be so clean.

"No, we have no definite oversight over our guests. You must remember this is purely a hotel; our relations with our guests are not necessarily or usually different from those of any hotel manager and his guests—he is apt to know something about his regulars, and so are we; but we never pry into a man's affairs. So long as a man pays, and he has to, for we have no credit system (oh, I won't say that we never help anybody), and is quiet and orderly, he might live here years and no one know his occupation, unless he saw fit to tell it.

ROOM CHECKS RETURNED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

"Many of our guests get their room checks for a week at a time—sometimes for longer, sitting down their money into comfortable lodgings while they have it. Others come quite as regularly but pay each day, keeping the same room just the same as if they paid for it by the week. An interesting example of the steadiness of at least one of

our guests came to light here the night this house was opened. An old man, a doctor, who had been fairly prosperous, but as years came on grew less so, went to Hotel No. 1 on the opening, Nov. 1, 1897; and he showed us here Nov. 1, 1907, his 3550th room ticket. These room tickets, the receipts they give you, I mean, come back to us from all parts of the world—from India, Egypt, Africa, Norway, Japan, literally from everywhere. We have happened to have a good many Japanese students. It has often happened at the other houses, that Japanese students have come directly to us—the Mills Hotel being all they knew of America.

HOW A 'LONGSHOREMAN' KEPT SOBER.

"Here is an amusing example of bluff and camouflaged, as well as of something else. A longshoreman came one night with \$35. He wanted a room for one hundred nights and \$15 worth of meal tickets. During the first part of the time he had to be refused on account of drunkenness several times, and his night's money given back to him. He pleaded so hard to have us try him again that we did not insist on giving him back more than his one night's lodgings. The second six months he hardly had to be refused at all. The second year he still paid in big instalments, as he had the money, and we let him, for he seemed to be sincerely trying, and his lapses grew less and less. In three years he was so sure of himself that he no longer paid in large instalments, but bought his rooms and food by the day, like one who knew not himself. And he has been straight ever since.

"No, we have little trouble with drunkenness. As a rule men are so well acquainted with our regulations in this matter that they make no attempt to come here when under the influence. Occasionally, however, someone slips by the guard, and later has to be asked to leave. Always his money is given back to him. Possibly it seems a little hard to turn a drunken man out, but what can we do? The self-respecting must be entered to first. No, there is little disorder of any sort, almost no petty thieving, and we find a regular police officer in the building quite unnecessary.

"Besides the two registry clerks here at the door, there is always a guard in the hall, two or three men in each of the lounging rooms and watchmen on each floor above. Yes, our corps of servants is pretty large; there are at present employed about 150 people, half of them in the kitchen and bakery. The laundry employs many, and the various elevator shifts and watchmen require a large force. There are two chambermaids on each floor, and the chamberwork is supposed to be done before four o'clock. The men employees live in the building.

Here let me add that, with one exception, every employee with whom I came in contact was more than polite and obliging. Especially was this the case with the elevator men; they were far more obliging, and their difficulties are greater, than the elevator boys in most hotels. Also all the attendants in the rooms were most gracious about answering questions and giving information of all sorts to any one asking questions. Whether this is wholly owing to the admirable selection of the men in the first place, or whether it may be aided to the absence of indiscreet tipping I can't say, but I believe the latter has something to do with it. Twice I was inadvertently smoking in a room in which smoking was not allowed; and never anywhere have I been so gently and so politely asked not to do anything, as by the old man who had the room in charge; nor was this, nor any of the courtesy I received, a personal matter to me as a possible "writer-up" of the place—for no one but the manager had any idea I was other than a regular guest.

When I asked Mr. Thomas if there was discrimination in favor of any one class of guests, he said: "No. Of course we do not wish men to come here regularly who can really afford to go elsewhere, and other things being equal, we would rather have regular guests than transients, but this is really a hotel and we can make no distinction. We have no rules that are not applicable to any hotel save that our rooms must be vacated between the hours of 9.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. This is necessary, that the rooms may be thoroughly aired and cleaned. Also, a fair proportion of our guests are apt to be men who have not steady occupation, who come here while in search of work, and if the rooms were usable all day, the temptation would be to loaf in them too much. This, I may say, is the only instance of compulsion in our whole management. Some people think we should try to do "rescue work" and preach to our men—confusing us with the Salvation Army houses. But we insist on the hotel principle, absolutely.

WHY NO "RESCUE" WORK

"A nice old gentleman was in here a few days after the opening and said to me: 'My dear sir, what a chance you have to do good! How I should like to hold a prayer meeting here every morning! It would be such an inspiration to the men!' I objected that this was not a charitable institution or a rescue mission; that men came here as to any hotel. He urged, I said, 'Well, my dear sir, if you can persuade any hotel manager in the city to have prayer meetings in his lobby every morning, I will let you hold them here also.' He was a little taken back. Then he said: 'That would not do. But here you could make the men attend.' 'That's just it,' I said, 'I suppose we might hold them up,' so to speak. And for that very reason I believe I'll take back my offer; for in a different sort of hotel there would be no thought of compulsion, while here there might be. He went off a bit horrified. But we must absolutely insist on freedom for our guests or the whole aim of the place would be defeated—that a poor man, or a man out of a job, can come here with entire self-respect, getting the full value of his money with no idea of charity or oversight.

"Yes, we have some day lodgers. If a man has regular night work, and we know about him and that he is genuine, we have a certain number of rooms set apart which are let to such by the day. We have not in this house many such day guests yet, but we never refuse if we know the man is genuine, and not a mere night hawk. Sundays, by the way, we allow the rooms to be occupied about half-past three or four as some of the men like to take a nap and go a little easier on this day.

"No, we do not expect any trouble in keeping this house clean. We use every precaution about disease and vermin. The rooms and windows are thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and soap. There is almost no wood in the building, and as you noticed, the corners and angles in the floors and ceilings are all round—to facilitate thorough cleaning."

The story that the hotel held ver-

min at the time of the Spanish-American War is as true of almost any other hotel in New York. Now the Mills Hotel is absolutely free of them. Nor is there any danger of contagion. On this point Mr. Thomas said: "We have had no trouble with infectious diseases. If a man is taken sick he is at once sent to a hospital. For, of course, these rooms are not convenient for sickness, nor have we proper attendance. Of course I don't mean if a man is simply indisposed he is sent off at once; we can care for him for a few days if he is sure to get well in that time, and often do. No, we have no regular house physician, but we have a few doctors living here and usually a number of medical students, who are always glad to give service."

On leaving, and saying how much I had liked everything except the opaque glass and the basement showers (some difficulty in waterproof flooring is the reason for this), Mr. Thomas said: "Well, of course, I am glad you found it all so attractive. You know we have been accused of making things too attractive for the price. But we think not. Experience has shown that many a man on the way down has been helped up by just this attractiveness, by being able to come to us for little more money, and without the odium of charity, than he would have to spend at a Bowery lodging house." And he told me numerous interesting stories, which I will have space to tell again, of men coming to him, and willing to him, from all parts of the country and the world, laying their ardent ambition and following success to the Mills Hotel; and I want to say that on a pretty thorough investigation, hearing the pros and cons, talking with the management, and also with the guests, as I did, and with the experience of a five days' sojourn, I see nothing against and everything for these hotels, and I only wish there were more of them in other cities, and for women.

Stooping.

Many growing girls, especially those tall for their age, are inclined to stoop, and well-meaning persons often advocate the use of braces or shoulder straps as a means of correcting the tendency. The braces may force an upright carriage, but they do not give the wearer any means of maintaining it, since they prevent the exercise of those muscles which should be trained to produce an erect figure. Any exercise which strengthens the muscles of the back and shoulders will aid in correcting this defect. Old-fashioned mothers used to drill their stooping daughters to walk with a plate carried on their heads, and this is really a good practice. High pillows and very soft mattresses are blamed as an aid in producing this defect, and without doubt a flat, rather hard bed, with low pillows, is preferable for growing children. A stooping, awkward walk detracts so much from the appearance that there is every reason to avoid it apart from the bad effect it exercises on the physical conditions.—Health.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A paste of starch and flour will remove blood stains.

Vegetables growing above the ground should be cooked in salted water; those below in fresh water.

Cold water, a tablespoonful of ammonia and soap, will remove machine grease where other means would not answer on account of colors running, etc.

By rubbing nickel and silver ornaments with a woolen cloth saturated with spirits of ammonia they may be kept very bright with little trouble.

In taking potatoes put a small pan of water in the oven and you will find they bake much quicker.

If shoes have been thoroughly wet don't attempt to dry them near the stove. Rub in plenty of vasoline or plain lard and let stand in a cool place several days, and much of the original oil will be restored.

Two Tooth Brushes.

You should always have two tooth brushes, says a dentist. Two tooth brushes bought simultaneously and used alternately last as long as four that are bought and used at one time. You hear people complain that their tooth brushes wear out too soon, the bristles beginning to go in no time. And it is a fact that if you have only one brush it keeps wet all the time, and in consequence the sewing rots, and soon the brush is gone. The thing to do is to have two tooth brushes. Use one today and tomorrow use the other, letting the first dry out. Each then will last you a good six months or more.

Compensation.

A small boy, returning from school one day inquired of his father what people meant when they spoke of the "law of compensation." The father, in the course of his explanation, cited the fact that if one of the senses is lost some one of the others receives a corresponding development; as, for example, if a man's sight becomes impaired his sense of touch or hearing would become more acute, and so on.

"Oh, now I see why it is," interrupted the little fellow, "that when one leg is shorter than the other it is the other leg that is always longer."—Harper's Weekly.

His Ambition.

"What business is papa in, mamma?" "Why, he's a tea sampler, he samples the different kind of teas."

"Mamma?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?"

"No; what my boy?"

"A pie sampler!"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Tomkins has got more nerve than any man I ever met."

"What now?"

"He came over to my place yesterday to borrow my gun, saying that he wanted to kill a dog that kept him awake nights."

"Well, what of it?"

"It was my dog he killed."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Father—I wish you'd invite that young man of yours up here to-morrow night. Daughter (surprised at the request)—Why, father, I thought you said you had no use for him? Father—So I did, but now, but to-morrow I'm going to put up the move.—Detroit Free Press.

Women's Dep't.

In the Adirondacks.

English Women and Suffrage.

The Primrose League, the society of women in England that supports the Conservative party, has just passed a strong resolution in favor of woman suffrage. It is the last of the large organizations of women to do so. The National Woman's Liberal Federation did it long ago, and even the Conservative women have now yielded to the trend of the times. It is reported that many women are also refusing to do campaign work for Parliamentary candidates who are opposed to equal suffrage. In England much of the campaign work of all parties has hitherto been done by women, and even the candidate most averse to giving women the franchise has been glad to have them do house to house canvassing in his behalf. The women now say, with much show of reason, that if they are not fit to vote themselves, they are not fit to teach other people how to vote.

Women and Education.

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, in her address at the recent Association meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, held in Boston, gave some amusing reminiscences, showing how great a change has taken place in public opinion as regards the education of women. Dr. Thomas said that when she went to study in Germany, after graduating from Cornell, her mother's friends never mentioned her name. "I was thought to be as much of a disgrace to my family as if I had eloped with the coachman. Now women who have been to college are as plentiful as blackberries on summer hedges.

"The president of Harvard College, when he visited Bryn Mawr a year after its opening, and found that our students were governing themselves and going away for a night or for a weekend as they saw fit, said to me: 'If this continues, I will give you two years to close Bryn Mawr College.' From that time to this Bryn Mawr College students have had free and unrestricted self-government, and have proved that women of the age of our mothers when we were born are old enough to govern themselves. Student self-government is now working well in eleven colleges where women study and in, I believe, destined to spread to all other colleges for women."

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson lately addressed the students of Mt. Holyoke College on "The Militant Suffrage Movement." She told graphically of her personal experiences, and said that women wanted the franchise, not alone for what they could get by it, but for what they could give.

Whittier Honored.

The centennial of Whittier's birth was celebrated on Dec. 17th, so widely as to show how much the Quaker poet is beloved. His poems have for a generation been the watchword of reform.

Among the causes dear to his heart were civil service reform, and woman suffrage. In exhorting his country to do the work that still lies before her, he said:

"Alone to such as filly bear
Thy civic honors, bid them fall;
And call thy daughters forth, to share
The rights and duties pledged to all."

Following American Example.

When a woman lately stood up in the police court of every large city in England and protested against women being tried and punished under laws which they had no voice in making, she was only repeating the protest made more than 100 years ago by Abigail Adams, wife of the president of the United States, and the mother of another. Mrs. Adams wrote to her husband in March 1776:

"I long to hear that you have declared an independence. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire that you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors." "If particular attention and care is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

"You enjoy going to the theater?" "Yes," answered Mr. Meekton. "But you don't care much for musical plays?" "No. What I enjoy is to take Hensdella where there is a whole lot of conversation going on in which she can't say a word."—New York Tribune.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winstow's SMOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a child's friend, and crying with pain of cutting teeth is at once and gets a bottle of "Mrs. Winstow's Smoothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is a child's friend, and crying with pain of cutting teeth is at once and gets a bottle of "Mrs. Winstow's Smoothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is a child's friend, and crying with pain of cutting teeth is at once and gets a bottle of "Mrs. Winstow's Smoothing Syrup" for Children Teething.

The exasperated apples cured by the farmers' wife do not fail around as in former seasons.

The tired, lagging feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

The old spotted cow is switching her tail long after bedtime.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

The crows are hiding their nests with wool and putting on magicked roofs.

All cases of watery or time back, headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., resulting from Carter's Smart West and Belladonna Laxative Pills. Price 2 cents. Try them.

Beats the

Its Kid You Have Never

Beats the

Beats the

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Beats the

I love this dreamy solitude,
While thus I swing in thoughtful mood
And think on boyhood's sunny days,
Far down through memory's misty haze.

Afar across the dimpled lake
I see the threat'ning storm clouds break;
The sun burns forth, and all the scene
Grows sudden gay with glorious sheen.

The water, with its myriad eyes,
Looks heavenward in pleased surprise;
The dancing waterfalls cease their race,
As the light zephyrs still them cease.

And, interlarded, the now still lake
Flies from the heaven seems to take;
While all around the fringed lilies,
Reflected, stand the lilies and place.

The lonely heron wings its way
Above the slumbering lake's bay;
The swallows chase from tree to tree
In all their wild wood ecstasy.

And so I swing, and dream, and muse
How little man can pick or choose,
Or stay the mighty press of time,
Which rolls eternal his way sublime.

N. Y. Sun

Which One Was Kept?

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,
And grandmamma said with a frown—
"With never do to keep them both,
The black one we'd better down."

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,
"One kitten's enough to keep."
Now run to nurse, for 'tis growing late,
And thus you were fast asleep.

The morrow dawned, and early and sweet
Came little Bess from her nap;
The nurse said, "Go into mamma's room
And look in grandma's lap."

"Come here," said grandmamma, with a smile,
From the rocking chair where she sat;
"God has sent you two little sisters
Now, what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the babies a moment,
With their wee heads, yellow and brown,
And then to grandmamma soberly said,
"Which one now you going to down?"

—Littleton Street, in dead Homer.

Pledges.

I.
The poppy leaf, the balm, the rue,
The dark flower of remembrance, too,
Are blended in this fragrance for you,
With all the grace of vanished years—
Their pain, their laughter, and their tears.

II.
Arie! Eros, bring for you
Clubs never do to keep them both,
With the moonlight smitten through;
Morning brings your trampling gleam,
Twilight lends your dusky dream.
All things present and fair
Of the earth and sea and air—
All the body's ripest flower,
All the spirit's richest dower,
Beauteous pledges—offered up
In love's fragile crystal cup.

—Ann Foster Murray.

Not in That Direction.

Nurse—Come indoors at once, Master Richard, and be a good boy. You won't go to heaven if you're so naughty. Master Richard—I don't want to go to heaven; I want to go with father!—London Sketch.

Sure!

"Does you think dar's a watermelon patch in heaven?"
"I sho' do!" "Wouldn't be heaven without one?"—Atlanta Constitution.

He was no coward; nay, rather, men had even called him brave. At the peril of his life he had stopped runaway horses, had plunged into the sea to rescue a child from drowning, and had gallantly charged up San Juan Hill in the face of the Spanish bullets. But now his face paled and he trembled. "I dare not," he muttered. "But" he added resolutely, "since the woman I vowed to love and cherish has asked of me, I will not falter."

So, with calm courage and a resolute mind he descended to the kitchen to discharge the cook.—The Circle.

A negro down in Virginia was telling a lawyer acquaintance about another negro who owned him \$2, but after continued dunning for some time positively refused to pay.
"Well," said the lawyer

